

REPORT ON 10 DAYS TRAINING ON
“PIGGERY FARMING & VALUE ADDITION OF PORK FOR PIG
ENTREPRENEURS”

Date: 19th October – 28th October 2016

Venue: Cluster Training Centre, Bolmoram East Garo Hills

The 7th Batch Training Programme started from 19th October – 28th October 2016 for the EFC partners of Zikzak Block, South West Garo Hills. A total no. of 28 Partners attended the 10 days Training on Piggery Enterprise Training & Value Addition organised by MIE, Shillong in collaboration with CoRP, Meghalaya at the Bolmoram Cluster Training Centre.

The inaugural function was attended by Resource Persons: Dr. Sengkan Marak and Mr. Lingdoh Marak along with Mr. Remigius Pyngrope and the Partners. Mr Lingdoh Marak during his message firstly welcomed the Partners from Zikzak Block to Bolmoram, Songsak Block East Garo Hills. He shared briefly about the history of Bolmoram and the about the Cluster Level Federation. He also spoke on the purpose of the training particularly on piggery and said that piggery farming is one important livestock activity of the Garo people. He mentioned that Songsak and Rongjeng is known as pig cluster but said that through this Training Zikzak should also become a pig production belt as they will be getting more knowledge on piggery farming which will be of help when they have their own pig farm.

After the Inaugural Function the first session was on Introduction to Piggery as Enterprise and Value Addition by Dr Sengkan Marak. He started the session by asking the Partners if they are engaged in Pig rearing and what is the purpose of rearing. As the demand for pork is very high in the state, Therefore, there is a scope for farmers to generate more income to their households and also help in the economy of the community through pig farming. The Resource Person also said that if one has to start a pig farm the initial investment in the first year is very high but for the long run it will bring more income. He also said that for better productivity one has to select the right breed but from a trusted source, proper housing and feeding and proper care of pigs. He mentioned that piglets bought at two months old are ready to sell after seven or eight months.

The next session was on Care and Management (Breeder & Fattener) by Dr Sengkan Marak. In this session the resource Person said that selecting the right pig is the first step in pig farming. He said that one has to purchase piglets which have proper vaccination on Swine Fever and Deworming. The Piglets is also to be measured on the day of the purchase and after One month to know the weight gain and size. The piglet should also have 14 or 16 mammary teats. The Resource person said that proper care and management can be done only if proper feeding is done, regular vaccination on viral diseases like Swine Fever, Deworming and iron injection for the piglets. He also spoke on the period and signs of mating, selection of right Boar for mating, care and management of Sows during pregnancy and after birth.

The Last session was on **Feed & Feeding of Pigs/Fish Fodder cultivation & Feeding Local feed & Fodder** by Dr.Sengkan K. Marak. The speaker in this session spoke on feeding of pigs

at different stages of growth as nutrients are essential to increase the sustainability of pig production system. The Resource Person talked about daily feed requirements of different classes of pigs like Weaner pigs, Grower pigs, Finisher pigs, Lactating sows, Pregnant pigs, Breeding Sows & boars and Mature Boars. The speaker also said that one can cut edible plants or use kitchen waste like banana peels, potatoes etc and cook and mix with Rice Polish, Wheat Bran, Crushed maize, salt and mineral mix vitamins for pig feed. He encouraged the trainees for cultivation of Banana, Tapioca, Colocassia, sweet potato and other kinds of vegetables as it provides food for the pigs throughout the year. He also mentioned that pig waste can be used for fish feedings.



Dr. Sengkan K Marak during the session

Day 2: 20th October 2016

The 1st Session was on **Equipments & Materials required for Pig Slaughtering** by Dr. Henkyl R. Marak. In this session the Speaker explained the step by step process in pig slaughtering in slaughter house to the Trainees, which includes:

1. **Stunning:** A process where the pigs are stun for slaughtering by using Electrical Stuns/Tongs in their heads or through Carbon Dioxide Stunning process where the animal is immersed or exposed to the mixture of Carbon dioxide for an adequate period making the pig lose its consciousness.
2. **Bleeding:** After Stunning a sharp weapon or a 6 inch knife is used for inserting midway from the tip of the breastbone along the midline. Here, the animal should be bled within 2 minutes of stunning.
3. **Scalding & Hair removal:** This process is done by pouring hot water in the skin surface or by immersing the animal into a scalding tank containing water at 60°C-65°C until the hair slips from the flank area.

4. Singeing: After hair removal the animal is suspended and a blow torch or a gas singer is used to singe the remaining hair in the body.
5. Evisceration: it is the process of removing the viscera by cutting loose the anus, through the pelvic canal and pulling out any attachments. While removing one has to be careful to avoid contamination from the carcass.
6. Splitting and Head removal: this is the process of cutting the meat by splitting it into different parts.
7. Grading or Examining: here all the internal organs and the carcass should be examined carefully by Veterinarian or a meat inspector for any conditions that might affect the fitness of the meat for consumption.
8. Chilling the Meat: the freshly slaughter carcass are kept for chilling at low temperature as it might get contaminated by Bacteria.



Session on Equipment & Materials required for pig Slaughtering by Dr. Henkyl R Marak

Queries raised by the Partners

Q. Will the stunning process kill the pig?

Reply: No, the stunning process is just to make the pig unconscious before it is slaughtered. Besides, the Supreme Court of India has also passed a law that when an animal is slaughtered it has to be done with minimal pain as each living being has life.

Q. What should be the voltage when one uses an electric stunner?

Reply: 1.2 ampere (Maximum: 250 V) but at home Domestic current can also be used but should be very careful as one may get electric shock.

The second session was on **Demonstration of hygienic pig slaughtering** by Mr. Lingdoh Marak, Master Trainer and expert in Piggery Farming. The Resource person explained and demonstrated that one should measure the weight and the Length and Breadth to

know size of the Pig before slaughtering. As no equipments for the stunning process is available they used locally available resources like a sharp knife and Machete (Atte in Garo) for the slaughtering. They explained the step by step process involved in the slaughtering process. The Trainees were engaged in the slaughtering process by the Resource persons. The trainees were very participative and showed keen interest in the session.



Measurement of pig's weight before slaughtering.



**Demonstration on
Slaughtering of Pig by Mr.
Lingdoh Marak**

The next session was on **Hands on Demonstration on Value Addition of Pork** by Vilazonuo Gloria. In this session as assigned, the Trainees were engaged in preparation of *Dohkhleh*(Khasi dish) making. The objective of this session is to create awareness on income generating activities through kitchen preparation of various pork food items. The Trainees showed keen interest and were very participative when they were assigned various tasks like cleaning of ginger, onion, cutting of meat for the session.



Session on Value Addition of Pork

In the evening the film on Hygienic Pig Slaughtering process was screened for the Partners.

Day 3: 21st October 2016

The 1st session was on **Practical: Kitchen Preparation of Value Added Products** by Vilazonuo Gloria. In this session the Trainees were engaged in preparation of Meat Pickle making. The trainees were assigned various tasks according to their groups like shredding of meat, slicing of ginger etc.



Queries raised by the Trainees

Q. Can we make meat pickle other than Pork?

Reply: Yes, we can make with Chicken, Beef etc.

Q. How long can we keep the Pickle?

Reply: Best use is within two months.

Q. Can we dry the shredded meat in the sun?

Reply: Yes, we can dry it outside for sometime as the meat will be less soggy and will be good to cook.

The 2nd session was on **Integrated Piggery Cum Fishery Farming** by Ms. Bamchi M. Marak. She mentioned that Pig farming and Pork production in India is mostly in the hands of the traditional pig farmers belonging to low income group and demand for pork meat is high. She said that integrated pig farming with fish is a demanding venture to enhance the income of the family especially of the lower strata households. She mentioned why pig is reared with fish farming; Types/ Breeds that can be reared in the Integrated Farming System; Management of Pigs: Space requirement, Feeding requirement, and Health management. The Resource person explained the concept of Integrated Fish Farming/ Culture; Selection of Fish; Stocking of Fish; potentiality of manure; production performance of fish and Constraints in Integrated Farming System. She also mentioned some tips for optimum production in the Integrated Farming System and said that expenses on fish feeds will be very less as the fish can consume most of the waste from the pigs.



Queries raised by the Partners:

Q. What is the approximate size and depth of the pond in Integrated pig cum Fish Farming?

Reply: The Size of the pond should be 0.2 – 2.0 Hectars and Depth should be 1.5 – 2 m.

Q. What is the amount of Lime to be applied for pond Pre-treatment?

Reply: It should be 250 – 350 Kg/ha. Lime should be mixed with soil before adding water to it.

Q. Can we drain the waste from the pig sty directly to the pond?

Reply: Yes, but one needs to check the water if the algae starts to bloom then the waste should not be drained.

The next session was on **Diseases and Health Management of Pigs** by Mr. Lingdoh Marak. The resource person spoke on the various viral diseases like Classical Swine Fever (CSF), Foot & Mouth Diseases (FMD), Procine reproductive & respiratory syndrome (PRRS), Swine Flu/Influenza and Japanese Encephalitis. The common bacterial diseases affecting the pigs are Anthrax, Colibacillosis, Salmonellosis, Erysipelas, Brucellosis etc. The resource person explained the importance of vaccines as it is the only way to protect the animals from the disease and it reduces the possibility of infection. He mentioned that on the 4th day after the piglets are born Iron tablets are to be given and Swine Fever Vaccinations are mandatory. To avoid swelling of legs and body one can use Penicillin and Himax. Some medicines which can be used for Swine Fever are Antibiotics like Oxytetracycline, Deczametazon and Parasitamol. The resources person also mentioned that major viral diseases like Swine fever, Swine Flu, PRRS and FMD can be controlled by using vaccinations; Sites for vaccination in the pigs body and schedule for vaccination.



Session on Diseases & Health Management by Mr. Lingdoh Marak

The film on Pig Disease: CSF & FMD was screened for the partners.

Day 4: 22nd October 2016

The Trainees were taken for farm visit to District Pig Farm Rongjeng Block where they met the In-Charge Dr. Archana Sangma and had sessions on **Cold Chain Management of Vaccines**,

Procurement of Vaccines and Demonstration on how to reconstitute different pig vaccines & route of administration. She explained the concept of Cold Chain Management: a process used to maintain optimal conditions during the transport, storage and handling of vaccines. She explained the importance on why these vaccines are kept in low temperatures and the Do's & Don'ts when vaccination is stored in a fridge. She mentioned the Equipments used for transporting the vaccines to Offsite clinics like coolers, Ice Packs and displayed the Vaccine carrier. She also explained on the Sites for vaccination in the pig's body and schedule for vaccination. The resource person also mentioned that medicine must be administered to the pig before vaccination as it reduces the strength of virus. After two months every piglets must be vaccinate with Swine Erysipelas to prevent from swine fever except pregnant pigs and Anthrax once in a year. The piglets must also be dewormed after every three months as the young pigs might suffer from diarrhoea due to infection from roundworm. The teeth of the piglets are to be trimmed as soon as they are born as the sharp teeth may injure the mother.

The Partners also were taken to the Pig shed where they could see the different breeds of pig but the most familiar one being Hampshire. The size of the pig sheds must be at least 25-40 Sq.Ft. for female and male pigs require around 30 Sq.Ft.

In Conclusion the trainees had a very interactive session and got more insight knowledge on Piggery Farming and management. The various equipments, vaccines, medicines and pig feeds used in the farm were also displayed and explained to the Trainees by the In-Charge and the Staff members of the pig farm.



Dr. Archana Sangma during the session



Partners visiting the Pig sheds



Visit to the Pig Sheds, Feed Store & Interaction with the Farm Staffs.



Group Photo along with the In-Charge Pig Farm.

Queries raised by the Partners

Q. What is the cost of one piglet in the farm and when do you sell it?

Reply: One piglet cost 2500/- and the piglets are sold once it is 2 months but according to its weight.

Q. How do we get piglets from this farm?

Reply: One needs to book the piglets in advance by visiting the farm or by contacting the farm head.

Q. Is it necessary for us to use the same feed type used here in the farm like starter, grower.?

Reply: No, one need not use the same feed used here, but one can use rice husk and mix it well with the vegetables or rice and feed the pigs.

Q. Where will we get the pig feeds?

Reply: You may get it from some grocery shops, Rice mill, Veterinary Pharmacy. For the farm we get it from Goalpara, Assam.

After the farm visit the next session was on practical demonstration on **Management of Pigs Piglet restraining for castration and vaccination** by Mr. Lingdoh Marak. In this session the Resource person explained in details the step by step process in castration of piglets and said that when the male piglet is two months it can be castrated. He displayed the various medicines and equipment used in a castration process like needles, Forceps, surgical knife/ B.P blade, Spirit, Iodine, Tetracycline powder, Syringe, Licnokent etc. All the equipments are to be sterilized in Potassium. After sterilization clean the operation area with potassium and inject

1ml of Licnokent (a form of pain killer) in the Testicle area for the piglet to avoid any form of pain. Then use the B.P blade to cut between the testicles, pull out the attached cord and tie a knot below with Sterilised surgical Needle (CatGut) to avoid bleeding. Then remove the testicles one by one. After castration apply Himax & Iodine Powder or liquid to prevent any form of infection and stitch the area properly.



Session on Castration of Piglet

Queries raised by the Partners

Q. When should we castrate the piglet?

Reply: It should be done in the first two weeks of the piglet's life.

Q. Can we castrate the pig after 1 – 2 months?

Reply: Yes, it can be done.

Q. Where do we get the materials used in Castration process?

Reply: One can get it from the Pharmacy.

The Last session was on **Formation of SHG/VO/CLF/Activity Group for Livestock Sector** by Miss. Mellora N. Marak. This session highlighted the benefits of having SHGs in livestock sector. It was mentioned that with the introduction of SHGs it has hastened in the economic development of the country. SHG is a small group of rural poor, who have voluntarily come forward to form a group for improvement of the social and economic status of the members. The session started with the concept of a group & the differences between a group & an SHG; brief history, Aims & Objectives, Needs of SHGs, Structure: size, memberships; Functions, On Structure: size, memberships, The ideal size of an SHG is 10 to 20 members. (*Advantage: In a bigger group, members cannot actively participate. Also, legally it is required that an informal group should not be of more than 20 people*). Books to be maintained: Minutes book, Attendance Register, Savings & Loan Register, Cash Book, Ledger Book, Weekly/Fortnightly/Monthly Register, Members Pass Books and Bank Pass Book.



Session on Formation of SHG in Livestock Sector

In the evening the film on management of pigs was screened for the partners.

Day 5: 23rd October 2016

On day 5 the Trainees were taken for an exposure visit to Taske Lake & Tasek Falls. In this visit the Trainees shared that they have learned many things from this visit. Some of the points mentioned are:

1. History & Background of the place
2. Ecological preservation through social fencing.
3. Teamwork, Organisation skill etc



Group Photo at Tasek Falls.

Day 6: 24th October 2016

The 1st session was on **Preparation of different type of Pig feed Ration** by Mr Lingdoh Marak. He said that proper feeding of the pigs is one way for good and profitable pig production. It helps them prevent them from any diseases and have faster growth rate. He mentioned the types of pig feed ration that are used like Rice Polish 30%, Wheat Brand 24%, Crushed maize 35%, Skimmed Milk Powder 10%, Sesame Oil Cake 12%, Fish meal 9.5%, common salt 0.5% and mineral mixture 1%. The resource person also mentioned that feedings should be according to the months and body weight of the pigs eg:

Months	Body Weight	Feed (in Grams)
1-2 months	5-12	200-500 Gm

He said that as feeding of pigs is quite expensive but one can reduce the cost by making use of the waste from the kitchen like vegetables, fruits peel, leftover foods like rice and it can be mixed with rice husk and feed the pigs. The Resource Person also mentioned on planting various vegetables and fruits like Tapioca, Colocassia, Sweet potatoes, Banana etc.



Session on Preparation of different type of pig feed ration by Mr. Lingdoh Marak

The 2nd session was on **Concept of Enterprise & Entrepreneurship** by Ms. Vilazonuo Gloria. In this session the Resource Persons firstly explained the concept of enterprise meaning venturing or taking up a business activity; Concept of entrepreneurship meaning one who is innovative, have strong desire to achieve its goal, willing to take risk and grasp every opportunity to start one's own business. She also spoke on the advantages of Entrepreneurship and mentioned a few points like Persistent, Creative, Goal Oriented, Independent, Self Confidence etc to be a successful entrepreneur

Ms. Gloria continued with the session on **Entrepreneurial Skill**. In this Session the Resource Person mentioned some of the skills required as an entrepreneur such as Communication Skills, Human relations skill, Math skill, Ability to assess situations, Decision making skills, technical Skills and Basic Business skill. She also mentioned that as an entrepreneur one should be able to study their customers, develop creative ideas, goal oriented, have positive attitudes, learn more about the business and the markets and most importantly be able to expand their business.



The film on Mawngap Pig Market was screened but the Partners could not follow much as the film was entirely in Khasi.

Day 7: 25th October 2016

The morning session was on **Pig Farming as an enterprise** by Dr. Henkyl R. Marak. He started the session by asking the Trainees what is the purpose of attending the training programme and if they are rearing pigs. There was mixed response from the Trainees. He said that Pig farming is an important livelihood activity for many people in North-East but due to low production we are not able to meet the demands. In this session he also explained the concept of enterprise and said that pig farming will be a boost to one's financial status as income will be generated not only from rearing and selling of pigs/ piglets but also through preparation of different food products (fresh & Processed) and manure from the waste.

The second session was on **Different type of pigsty according to climatic zone** by Dr. Henkyl R. Marak. In this session the resource Person mentioned that proper housing facility for the pigs is one way for good pig production. It should have sufficient sunlight and the direction of the pig sty should be in east-west direction as good housing plays an important role in the growth and well being of the livestock. The housing should provide enough space for the animals to move around and with fresh air through cross ventilation and high ceiling. The pigs also must have access to sufficient clean & fresh water supply, electricity and with proper feeding time. But the construction depends on the different climatic area.

The third session was **Site Selection, Orientation of Pig Sty & Site Preparation**. In this session the Resource Person said that Site Selection is the first step in setting up a farm. He said when one selects an area for setting up a farm it is very important to know some few points like:

- The site should be at an elevated place that cannot be flooded by rain water.
- The site should be protected from the sun (shade from trees) and have ample fresh air.
- Away from residences (around 8-10 meter away).
- In case of a large scale pig farm, the site selected needs also to be: well connected to roads throughout the year,
- Suitable for manure disposal, connected to reliable water and electricity sources.

He also mentioned that there can be certain deviation at times depending on the terrain and latitude i.e to keep the pig shed cool during summer and warm in winter as excess heat or cold can hamper the growth of the pigs. The resource person also explained on site preparation like one must be accessible to essential services such as feed suppliers or stores, water and electricity sources. The surroundings should be suitable for construction of drainage and manure disposal, with ample distance from the neighbours and other farms. The site should also follow the local policies like zoning and environmental considerations.



Dr. Henkyl R Marak during the session

The last session was on Awareness on Low Cost Technologies & demonstration on Construction of Low Cost Chulha by Mr. Remigius Pyngrope & Mr. Nickelson Sohlang (SCSTE Field Demonstrator).



Day 8: 26th October 2016

The morning session was on **Risk Management** by Mr. Andrew R. Marak. In this session the resource person firstly explained the concept of Risk Management meaning ability to manage or handle situations. He said that to be able to manage risk one should be focused, have good knowledge on the activity, enjoy the work, be competitive and have a target/goal. He also mentioned that one should also understand its capacity, be able use the local resources, ask for ideas and knowledge and most importantly begin small. As a pig farmer/entrepreneur one should also assess all the hazards on the farm. One should look into Human factors as one has to evaluate the risks to one's health and contribution towards reducing or increasing risks to one self and others.

Mr. Andrew R. Marak continued second session on **Cash Management**. He explained the concept of Cash Management meaning proper use or management of an individual or organization cash resources by making the best use of it. He said that the purpose of Cash Management is to eliminate any idle Cash Balance; to deposit collections timely and timely disbursement of payments. They said that it is very important to maintaining Cash Book and Ledgers Book as it will help them in maintaining a record of the expenses and inflow of funds. He also said that Cash Management is one of the skills of an entrepreneur.



The third session was on **Establishment of Clean Pork Shop as per FSSAI** by Madam. Thangme Ch. Marak (Food Inspector, EGH). The Resource Person gave some insight knowledge on the Sanitary & Hygienic requirements of Retail meat shop as per FSSAI norms like Location of the Meat Shop: Access to Water & Electricity; Size of the Shop, Premises, Ventilation, Equipments & Accessories: Fly Proof, Refrigerator, weighing scales, Knives, Tools & Hooks, geysers, wash basins, chopping block and waste bin; proper Transportation facility and Pest control. The resource person said that many of the meat shops are not able to follow these norms given out by FSSAI. She also said that having a clean and hygienic meat shop will not only bring more customers besides setting a good example to others. The resource person also gave awareness on Food Safety Act 2006. She mentioned that Non-Registration of shops under Food Safety Licence will be fined Rs. 5 Lakhs and 6 months jail non-bail able. Unclean shops will be fined with: 1st Rs.1 lakhs, 2nd 2lakhs, 3rd 4 lakhs then cancelled licence as per FSSAI-2006. She also mentioned on the requirements for the registration of Retail Meat Shops.



In the evening the film on successful entrepreneur by IBDLP Media Team & Pig Farming as a boon for Rural Economy by NRCP ICAR Guwahati was screened for the Partners.

Day 9: 27th October 2016

The Morning session was on **Disposal of Piggery Waste and Nitrate management** by Dr. Sengkan Marak. He explained that Piggery waste means the parts which are not fit for consumption like ears , snout , lips , teeth, fetus , gall bladder , trimming , fleshing , hoofs , horn , hairs , bristles. As these waste carry poisonous gas like Nitrate, Nitrite, Methane & Amonia which reduces the oxygen carrying capacity, proper management is to be taken to improve environmental sanitation. The Resources Person also spoke on Ihaka Waste Management system which uses all the waste for manure especially for banana plantation.

The second session was on preparation of **Business development Plan** by Dr. Sengkan Marak. In this session the Resources person explained the importance of having a Business plan as it will help them in getting profit and also help them in understanding which business to engage in. He said that when one makes a business plan it is very important to have a good knowledge about the market. This can be done by conducting a kind of survey to know the Demand & Location. Then one can develop a market plan on what product to sell, fixing the price, how to promote and which place to sell which also is known as 4Ps of Market. He mentioned that before venturing into the business it's always good to have interactive sessions with friends and elders and visit banks and FIs to get a better idea; have proper knowledge on financial management, cash flow, project cost and other expenses and maintain proper records. If one has less capital to invest they can always get access to loans from the banks.



The third session was on **Cost of Different Construction material for pig sty** by Dr. Henkyl R. Marak. In this session the resource person spoke on the different construction materials used in pig sty. He said that the pig sty can be constructed according to the economic capacity of the owner and the no. of pigs he rears. He said that the construction of the pig sty can be by RCC or locally available materials like bamboo, woods, thatch, tree or bamboo leaves etc can be used. The resource person suggested for the use of cement flooring but should be rough. He said that the walls are to be smooth and the pigs should not be exposed to excess heat or cold and proper drains are to be made for the waste disposal. He also mentioned that the costs of constructing the pigsty should fit the pig production systems. An efficient pig production is required to cover high construction costs.

The last session was on **Practical: Construction/Demonstration of pig sty, site selection.** For this session the Resource Person on the requirements for the construction of Pig sty:

- Pigsty wall should be 4-5 ft. from the ground and half of the wall should be fence with bamboo.
- Pigsty wall and the floor are better if it is cemented.
- The height of the pigsty should be approximately 8-10 ft. from the floor.
- The pigsty should be constructed such a way that the air is pass through.
- The pigsty should be sloping floor
- Construct the pigsty according to the number of pigs.
- The floor space should be for female = 25-40 sq.ft. (length 5ft and breadth 5ft-8ft.) for Male = 30 – 80 sq ft. (length 5 ft. Breadth 6ft – 8ft.)
- Breeding room = 80sqft.

Categories	Floor Space	Open Space
Boar	2.5-2.75sqm.	3.0-3.5sqm.
Farrowing	2.75-3sqm.	3.0-3.5sqm.

Weaners	1.0-1.8 sqm.	3.0-3.5sqm.
Growers	1.25-1.5 sqm	3.0-3.5sqm.
Dry Sow & Gilt	1.5-1.75sqm.	1.5-2.9 sqm.

Due to heavy rain the practical class for demonstration on construction of pig sty was interrupted.

Day 10: 28th October 2016

The 7th Batch 10 days training program ended successfully with a short valedictory function. The Programme was organised within the Managing staff of the Centre. Two of the Trainees shared their experiences about the 10 days Training Programme. They shared that they have gained more knowledge about Pig Farming and especially enjoyed the practical sessions and farm visit. While sharing they also mentioned that the other extracurricular activities like group work, games and evening programmes were a learning for them. They thanked the organisers for the training programme and mentioned that they enjoyed their stay at the Centre.

Thereafter, Certificates for the Trainees were distributed. The function ended with farewell song and prayer from the Trainees.



Sharing of Experiences by the Trainees



Farewell Song by the Partners.



Group Photo of the Partners along with their certificates..



Family Prayer & Depature.....Mitela!!